New-York Daily Times.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

An Immense Gathering of Delegates and Others.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COL. FREMONT.

RESULT OF THE CAUCUSSING.

Great Unanimity in favor of Fremont.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY.

CONVENTION

Blank in the

[illegible] York Daily Times [illegible], Monday, June 16.

[illegible] Convening of Representa[illegible] Convention, to meet here on [illegible] not only a full delegation [illegible] but the largest con[illegible] that I have ever seen at a [illegible] Indeed, it would be hard to [illegible] representatives of the [illegible] Philadelphia. The only old [illegible] missing—and that is univer[illegible]—and of SIMEON DRAPER. There [illegible] and something more than [illegible] of regret at its absence.

[illegible] nearly all the old faces are here, [illegible] have come from all parts of the country [illegible] the new forces that are moving the body politic [illegible] the young men of the Free States—the great body of active, ardent freemen, who have been repelled from the timid specimens that are in nomination for the Presidency by the two branches of the Pro-Slavery Party. They are here asking to be represented on the ticket that the Republicans are to nominate. They have their choice of men; they prefer their predecessor, frankly; but they show every disposition of their favorite with the convention. [illegible] there is a sound body, taste is of the soundest sort, as we say, and we shall be content, and will agree to go [illegible] a tumble down the banks."

There has been no active, energetic canvass of the merits and chances of the several names which are likely to be presented to the Convention. Last evening it seemed as though the lists were closed, and that FREMONT was the universal choice. This morning the friends of McLEAN made a rally, and brought all their forces to bear upon the delegates who were hourly arriving. The most active of them were Col. SCHUYLER, Gen. WEBB, of New-York, and Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine. Their fire gradually went out, however, and this evening there appears to be little left but a few smouldering embers.

The friends of CHASE also made some efforts, but, apparently, with little hope, or apparent determination to be successful.

FRANKLIN, of New-Jersey, was making a few scattering fires, to favor a division in favor of Commodore STOCKTON; but they, too, fell short of the mark.

There were all individual skirmishes, and not organized, concentrated batteries. Throughout, those who preferred PEARCE, BANKS, or BISSELL, kept their efforts in reserve; but towards evening, there became manifest a movement looking for a concentrated expression of State preferences.

The New-York delegation were called together at 5 o'clock. They organized by choosing GEORGE W. PATTERSON for Chairman, and HIRAM BARNEY for Secretary. The roll was called, and 65 delegates answered to their names.

It was first resolved that when the meeting adjourn it be until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the place of any delegates who should not then be present should be filled by those who were here.

Mr. CHESEBRO then moved that the delegation proceed to take an informal ballot for a candidate for President; that said ballot should be taken without any discussion of the claims of candidates, and should not be binding.

Mr. CLEA moved as an amendment, that any person receiving a vote of two-thirds of the delegation should be the unanimous choice of the State.

These two motions brought on a discussion between Gen. WEBB and LORENZO SHERWOOD of New-York, which necessarily involved the merits of those who might be brought forward.

Mr. CHESEBRO, finding that a debate was ensuing instead of a ballot, withdrew his motion, and then the meeting adjourned without expressing the preferences of those who composed it.

Very many, however, that if Mr. SEWARD's name had been before the delegation with any reliable assurance that he would consent to its use, he would probably have received every vote. His name not being before them, their second choice would be FREMONT, with the exception of perhaps two, and not to exceed those votes.

The Pennsylvania delegation are very much divided between CHASE, McLEAN, FREMONT and BANKS. Ohio is just as badly cut up. The Western portion is for McLEAN. There are some for FREMONT and some for CHASE. McLEAN would probably obtain the entire delegation, but for the prejudice against him in the Western Reserve, where they do not relish his decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. They remind McLEAN's friends of that decision with a good deal of bitterness.

The entire delegation from Iowa are for FREMONT. The Indiana delegation is divided between McLEAN and FREMONT, as are also the remaining Western States than I have not enumerated. The California are for FREMONT; so also are the delegation from Massachusetts. Judge HOAR is their Chairman. He would like SEWARD first, then FREMONT, then any one who will do the border ruffians ample and exact justice.

Senator WILSON is here, actively urging FREMONT, as is also Mr. Speaker BANKS.

VERMONT, New-Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island are unanimous for FREMONT—so that the friends of FREMONT closed the caucuses this evening with a decided and overwhelming majority. *Whether they will hold fast what they have until to-morrow, remains to be seen. Decidedly I think they will.*

The following letter, written by Col. FREMONT to the Committee under whose auspices the Free-Kansas meeting was held at the New-York Tabernacle in April last has been read here to-day.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening, at the Tabernacle, to which, I regret to say, other engagements have interfered to prevent my giving attendance. I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object "to repair the mischief arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principles established and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel indebtedness in the belief that it ought not to be thrust upon the States, *where it now exists*, against the will of State sovereignty, I am as decidedly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,

I am very respectfully yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

TO E. D. MORGAN AND OTHERS, Committee.

This is considered as all explicit and of course satisfactory. It has decided the wavering, and confirmed his friends in their belief that he is a true and devoted friend of Freedom.

There is no decision expressed of preference for Vice-President. Most prefer to wait the result of the balloting for President, and then to choose a candidate for Vice-President from such locality as shall seem best entitled to a representation on the ticket. The names of Gov. JOHNSTON, Ex-Senator ATHERTON, and Gov. PRATCH, of this State, have been mentioned. From New-England, we have Speaker BANKS and NORMAN SMITH. From the West, there are mentioned Gov. FOOTE and Col. BISSELL.

I have heard the appeal of the most prominent and influential citizens of New-York have suggested the name of Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, of that State, in connection with the Vice-Presidency. I am reliably informed that Mr. GRANGER has lately expressed to gentlemen in Washington his determination to act in future with the friends of Freedom; that he has expressed a decided hostility to the movements of the Pro-Slavery men, and a purpose to leave the Silver Gray faction, to which he has heretofore given his support.

LATER.

Twelve o'clock P. M.—The unanimity in favor of FREMONT still continues. The nomination of Mr. RAYMOND by the North Americans in New-York it is thought will confirm the decision of the Convention for FREMONT. It is also thought that it insures the nomination of Mr. BANKS for Vice-President.

There are said to be representatives present from four of the Southern States, but they are representatives from small localities.

The Convention will be held at the Musical Fund Hall. Judge EMMONS, of New-York, will probably be the temporary President.

There will be an effort made to close up the proceedings to-morrow evening, but I do not think it can be done.

The platform, if any is presented, will be very short, but explicit. One of the planks will be in favor of a railroad to the Pacific. LEO.

Southern Delegates to the Convention.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, June 16.

We were surprised at receiving this morning a call from several gentlemen, members of the Kentucky delegation to the Convention now meeting in this city. We were, we admit, somewhat astonished at the visit, having supposed, in accordance with the popular impression that there would be no delegation from any Southern Slave State. We learn, however, that not only Kentucky, but also Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina, will be represented at the Convention, and that they will meet this evening at room No. 71, at the Lawrence Hotel.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS—DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—ELECTORIAL RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Monday, June 16.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met this morning in National Hall, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, a Presidential electoral ticket, and transacting such other business as the success of the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania requires. The Convention is very well attended. The several districts are well and apparently ably represented. A temporary organization was effected, by the appointment of Mr. HENRY G. CAREY, of Philadelphia, Chairman.

Mr. CAREY was chosen by acclamation, and, upon taking the Chair, returned thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him. He referred to the importance of the objects of the Convention, which he considered quite as grave as any that had occupied the public mind since 1776. Mr. CAREY said much depended upon the union and harmony of the delegates.

Col. ALLEN MCKEAN, Mr. RUSSEL ERRETT, of Pittsburg, and Mr. GARR, of Erie, were selected to act as Secretaries.

The call of the names of the delegates was then commenced.

After the call was finished, Mr. JONES moved that a Committee of fifteen be appointed to nominate permanent officers.

This was amended to constitute one delegate from each Senatorial District the Committee. The amendment prevailed.

The Convention then took a recess for the purpose of selecting the Committee. Upon reassembling the Committee was announced.

During the absence of the latter, it was proposed that Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS should address the Convention, but he refused on account of illness.

Dr. ELDER was then called upon and addressed the Convention. He referred to the fact that he had been engaged in the Republican cause for fourteen years. He spoke of the fears that he had long since entertained of the effects of the encroachments of the Slave Power, and he regretted that experience had fully realized his worse anticipations, but he rejoiced that a strong feeling had at last been aroused in the North. He thought the South had gone far enough, but he believed it would not have gone half so far had it not been for the poltroonery of the North. He thought the South would elect no more Presidents from within its bounds. They must take Northern men, but they would first spot them all over before they used them for their own purposes. The Republican Party, he said, should teach the South that if patriotism in the South is Virginianism or Carolinaism, in the North it is Pennsylvanianism.

If, said he, the Democratic Party is successful in the coming struggle, another Washington would have to be created for the country, or his spirit would have to be incarnated in the masses. If the Republicans elect a President, he must be, in a measure, a sectional one; for the South, who have given us no Mason and Dixon's line to quarrel over, will have nothing Northern to represent them. The speaker was a Union man, and he wanted a Northern man elected President—a conservative man, who would conciliate opposing parties and reconcile differences, while looking to the rights of the North. He wanted such an assurance given to the Anti-Slavery men of the South as would cause them to shake off the shackles by which they were crippled. [Applause.]

As regarded Anti-Slavery, Dr. ELDER said he was free to say that his sympathies were for the white races. He thought that in a question where the interests of the two races, the one superior and the other inferior, were at stake, the former should be preferred. The speaker described the material of which the population of the United States is composed, and spoke eloquently of the strangely varied character and of its high destiny. He believed the Union was destined to be the United States of the united races of the world. He believed that the people of the United States were in the midst of an era of the greatest importance; he believed the age was going to call for more wisdom and more heroism than had yet been manifested in the history of the country. He urged such action on the Convention to-morrow as would save the Union, for the first time. This saving of the Union heretofore had been done by giving the bad child sweetmeats to bring it to terms; let us now save the Union by whipping the bad child into subjection. If we wanted to make the South respect us, we must show them our strength and firmness. That would check the spirit of bullying, and Northern people would not be molested, unless they could be caught pinioned by a desk in a chair. The speaker appealed strongly to Pennsylvania to put the right kind of a man upon the track—one who would combine all the strength of the opposition against the Southern platform. Without a complete concentration of strength, nothing could be hoped for. *Pennsylvania must dictate the President.* She had voted for every man who had ever been elected to that high office, and without her twenty-seven electoral votes for the opponents of the Democracy nothing could be hoped for. The speaker next gave a humorous view of what constituted the population and governing power of Pennsylvania. When at the Legislature in Harrisburg, last year, he was surprised to find that the Scotch-Irish race largely predominated—a very good stamp for Governors; but he thought it strange that a State so peculiarly German should be governed by men of that stamp; but a little consideration brought him to the conclusion that the German element of Pennsylvania was a constituent element—loving to attend to the farm, and let others make and execute the laws. But it was a common sense element; and although generally content to be governed, it was seldom content for a long time to be *ill*-governed; and to that fact he looked hopefully for results in November next. [Applause.] He was loth to speak of candidates. It would not be proper on the present occasion. And yet he would say that he believed it was due to Pennsylvania that her preferences for a candidate for the Presidency should be heard. It was all important to the success of the Republican Party that the people of Pennsylvania should be satisfied with the candidates of the Republican Party. He concluded with an appeal to them to do their duty.

When he had concluded, the Committee on Permanent Organization came in, and through their Chairman reported for President,

HON. JOHN ALLISON,

of Dover, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, all of whom were elected unanimously.

On taking the Chair, the President said he had, for several months, felt that we were among troublous times. He felt that sectionalism abounded—that the people were inclined to forget the interests of the Union in their anxiety to secure the success of merely sectional interests. He was not there to denounce any portion of the Union. He had an interest in the welfare of every portion of it, and as such he trusted that the Convention that would meet on the morrow would be guided in their deliberations by a wise discretion, and that they would take such action as would meet with the approval of the entire Republican sentiment of the Convention. When the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Hon. Senator TAGGART, of Northumberland County, moved that the nominations made for State officers at Harrisburg, in March last, be unanimously confirmed.

A delegate moved that the motion be deferred until the afternoon session.

Mr. P. CLARK, of Mercer, thought it was not well that such a motion should be sprung upon the Convention before it was well organized. He thought the Convention had something more to do than simply to indorse the action of the meeting at Harrisburg. He wanted that the National Convention should nominate, and that he wanted to know whether the candidates named at Harrisburg would stand by the nominations of the National Convention. And, besides that, there was all the machinery by which the State was to be carried, was to be arranged by the Convention and set in motion. Whether the candidates named at Harrisburg should or should not be indorsed by the Convention, he would not say; but he would say that no man should be nominated for the office who was not pledged to stand by the nomination made by the National Republican Convention.

Mr. MORREAD came from a Republican constituency and was called upon by them to express himself in favor of the confirming nominations made at Harrisburg, but he would advise those who agreed with him to postpone action until the afternoon.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and a committee consisting of one from each state was appointed to report a State Ticket.

After which the Convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and the Committee on a State ticket reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention, having full confidence in the Republican principles, honesty and integrity of the following gentlemen, recommend them to the voters of Pennsylvania as candidates for the offices mentioned:

Hon. Jeremiah S. Cochran, of York County, Canal Commissioner.

Darwin Phelps, of Armstrong County, Auditor-General.

Hon. Richmond Logerie, of Bradford County, Surveyor-General.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The ticket is the same as that nominated at Harrisburg in March last.

The following were then chosen delegates at large to the National Republican Convention:

Delegates.	Alternates.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford	Hon. Wm. Jessup
Thomas Williams, of Allegheny	David Reynard.
Hon. John Dick, of Crawford	David Taggart.
John Gillespie, of Mercer	Charles Gibbons.
James P. Farrie, of Philadelphia	Charles Gibbons.
Hon. D. Maxwell, of Northumberland	J. Roberts.

On motion, the President was empowered to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of one from each Congressional District, and to report at the next meeting of the Convention.

There was some conversation concerning the preferences of Pennsylvania with reference to candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, but it was finally concluded that the best course would be to await the action of the National Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Morse Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mosses of Bengal Established by the Government of Bengal—The Almaden Quicksilver Mines—Appointments Confirmed—Mr. Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

According to information received at the State Department, the Government at Bengal has established three houses of refuge for shipwrecked mariners thrown ashore on the Sunderbunds. Each house has a supply of biscuits, and a catamaran is attached to each.

An interesting and important case is pending in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, involving a claim to the Almaden quicksilver mines in California. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, one of the claimants, is largely interested.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the appointments of JOHN A. GODBEY as Consul to Guaymas, and ABRAHAM F. HENDS, as Indian Agent at Oregon.

Mr. SUMNER is at Mr. BLAIR's country residence.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

THREE SHIPS MAKE FREE GOODS.

Mr. BROWN submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate a copy of the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN on free ships making free goods, and Mr. BUCHANAN's letter to Lord CLARENDON on the same subject.

MR CLAYTON ON KANSAS.

Mr. CLAYTON said it would be remembered he had carefully abstained from uttering, during the present session, one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas. He had endeavored to conciliate all parties, in order that he might, on some suitable occasion, present a measure of harmony, justice and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no particular party, nor section. He would not present his bill as a partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, but like the sailor, he desired to go in a gang by himself. He was the representative of a little State (Delaware) which occupied middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the confederacy. The northern county of that State, with fifty thousand inhabitants, has scarcely one hundred Slaves. The Southern is as grossly Pro-Slavery as Georgia. The Middle County is the one which gave him his birth, and is conservative and fairly divided in opinion—but the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union and prevent rupture if possible. He had objections to Kansas coming into the Union now as a sovereign State.

One reason was, there is not a federal population of twenty thousand, exclusive of Indians and others, not taxed. There is a feeling in the North which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union. He stated his objections both to Mr. DOUGLAS' and Mr. SEWARD's bill, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referred to the latest accounts from that Territory asking that there was not "much the matter" with Mr. BUFORD. He (Mr. CLAYTON) had received a letter from Dr. MILLER, for the purpose of showing that Mr. SUMNER's condition has not been so critical as has been represented by Dr. LIDDELL.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. ADAMS made a speech in support of his bill proposing to extend the term of naturalization to 21 years, and exclude foreign criminals and paupers from voting, in order to prevent these and European serfs from colonizing Sections, thus perilling our liberties. He (Mr. ADAMS) was interested in this subject since the North, and assured to prove the assertion by reference to statistics.

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE.

Mr. JAMES presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature condemning the assault on Mr. SUMNER by Mr. BROOKS. He said while he had the honor to hold a seat in the Senate, he should defend Mr. SUMNER, or any other Senator, in the freedom of debate.

Mr. BROWN remarked he had not seen on the part of any one an attempt to restrain the utmost freedom of debate. If a man departs from his legitimate sphere to make an attack upon another he must hold himself responsible and take the consequences.

Mr. SEWARD differed widely from Mr. BROWN as to propriety and courtesy. It is not the rights of individual members that are involved—States only are here represented. We are not persons or individuals, but we are the representatives of States, and when we forget our Senatorial dignity, bring ourselves down to persons, our rights and wishes before this assembly, we make an equal mistake as the tragedian who turns aside to pacify a jest in the tragedy which is being enacted. The Constitution prevents a Senator from being called to an account elsewhere than in the Senate for words spoken in debate.

Mr. BROWN replied, this was a controversy between individuals and not between States. If he was to insult a gross personal insult on the Senator, as a man and a gentleman he would be responsible to him elsewhere, but not as a Senator.

Mr. SEWARD said the States and Union were deeply interested in having their opinions and policy maintained and defended by their representatives, and repeated that a Senator could not elsewhere be called to account for words spoken in debate.

Messrs. BROWN and REED opposed the printing of the resolutions.

Mr. TOOMBS differed from the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, and denied that the Constitution legalizes calumny and protects calumniators.

Mr. BROWN asked Mr. SEWARD whether, if any one should say the Senator from New-York could not open his mouth without uttering a falsehood, it would not be a personal insult for which the person speaking should be held responsible.

Mr. SEWARD replied that's everything which could be said against him had been said, but he had a philosophical rule which had served him through life, and which he thus expressed: "A modest, decent, well-bred man, will not offend me, and he other can."

The resolutions were ordered printed. Adjourned till Thursday.

Senator Butler's Vindication of his "Gallant Relative"—Senator Wilson's Reply—Mr. Sumner's Condition; &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14, 1856.

Returning from Cincinnati, its crowd, excitement and babel, I find the Federal Capital excessively dull; nor is there likely to be any improvement until after the close of next week.

BUTLER ON HIS GALLANT RELATIVE.

Yesterday I listened to the close of Mr. BUTLER's rambling speech in attempted vindication of the ruffian assault made by his "gallant relative" upon the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, for words spoken in debate; and I propose brief reference to a few specimen bricks from his argumentative structure, for the purpose of exposing its general sophistry and unfairness.

AN EX PARTE CONFESSION.

Mr. BUTLER evidently did not like the reflection that Mr. BROOKS has been indicted; so he sought alleviation in the declaration that this indictment was founded upon *ex parte* evidence, "without even the finding of a magistrate." Let it not be forgotten that Mr. BROOKS was brought before a magistrate for examination, and that the reason why the assault was not then *proven*, with all its attendant circumstances of brutality, was that the defendant *confessed* the accusation, and left the magistrate nothing to do but find the case one deserving the attention of a Grand Jury. What a "blunder," then, Mr. BUTLER committed, when he asserted that his nephew had been indicted without the finding of a magistrate. The case was *ex parte* before that officer of the law, simply because the accused confessed all that was charged.

The Senator proceeded to suggest the course to be pursued by the petit jury who will try BROOKS,—stating that if he was on a jury under similar circumstances, while he would pronounce a verdict of technical violation of the statute, he would avail himself of the Higher Law, would justify the assault, and inflict the smallest possible amount of penalty. True "Judge" BUTLER did not venture to couch his Senatorial "charge" to the expected jury in precisely these words; but the terms used admit of no other meaning than that thus given. It remains to be seen whether the *lower* law judges of Mr. BROOKS' crime will accept his volunteer counsel.

SOUTH CAROLINA FUZZING BOSTON.

Mr. BUTLER deemed it highly important to show that he had not himself provoked the assault upon his political character which Mr. SUMNER had made in his late speech; and in this connection he poured out his eulogistic commendations of the Boston *Courier* for having come to his rescue with such alacrity, and for so boldly asserting that Senator SUMNER and not Senator BUTLER was the aggressor in the recent debate. Certainly such disinterested self sacrifice, such self immolation and self-stultification on the part of the *Courier*, eminently *deserved the glad surprise, and the joyful grateful* eulogy of the South Carolina Senator; but can the *Courier* afford to enjoy it?

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

Inconsistency of demeanor and of principle in the part of Judge BUTLER has long ceased to be a topic of general remark among those familiar with his career in the Senate; but the cool indifference with which he does or says a thing, and then holds it up as infamy and crime in anybody else, would be refreshing to a stranger, except for the melancholy reflection that he who is thus inconsistent is claimed as a star of Southern statesmanship and chivalry. Thus, after denouncing as all for believing BROOKS' own confession of guilt, (to say nothing of the other evidences before us,) ere the jury verdict of guilty had been already recorded against him, Mr. BUTLER proceeds to pronounce judgment upon Mr. SUMNER of having insulted and libelled him and the State of South Carolina,—assumes his charge to have been proven (when it is not even proven or confessed, but *denied*)—and upon that basis sustains the similar judgment pronounced by BROOKS himself, and the brute force penalty which he so igominiously inflicted!

BUTLER COMPLIMENTS SUMNER.

And his justification for all this he finds in what he chooses to call Mr. SUMNER's "personality," notwithstanding he has utterly failed to point out a single sentence in the speech of Mr. SUMNER containing an unpleasant allusion to Senator's individual self,—every well aimed shaft, every merited sarcasm, and every epithet applied figure, being directed against the political errors that the personal character and short-comings of the Senator from South Carolina. To establish the character of BUTLER's claims to cast this stone, and if his epaulet has closed and find it (unless the Senator again, as on some former occasions, suppresses portions of his speech) full of such suggestions as "servile imitation," "Dogberryism," "the only power of the (Sumner's) speech which is good is parroting," "no dunghill would not be honored with the conduct of any law case,"—and other expressions in which he charges "ignorance" upon the Senator from Massachusetts, and otherwise assails him in individual character.

"WE WILL SUCCEED YET."

In closing his remarks, Mr. BUTLER spoke of SUMNER's speech as weak, as one at which he would not have to make were the Union dissolved, because his position would then be in a condition to make war, (and here war declared against it, of course,) and would be held to its responsibility, &c., &c. That is to say, that whenever South Carolina's code of discipline shall have been carried out, it is the purpose of the South to exercise a wholesale censorship over the North, and to suppress absolutely all our liberty of speech and of the Press. In other words, that, by his assistance, we permit upon Mr. SUMNER, Mr. BUTLER was practicing a little with reference to the remedy of "we will subdue you" policy which they have power enough to adopt, as soon as the aggression is effected, and the system of uniting Mexico, Central America and Cuba to the Southern Republic shall have been consummated. What better evidence do you need, men of the North, than this blundering self-betrayal of the ultimate purposes of the slave-drivers.

OBLIVARIOUS INUENDO—SUMNER'S CONDITION.

Just here let me notice the fact that, when Mr. BUTLER commenced his speech, he attributed Mr. SUMNER for being absent, insinuating that he had that he was not much hurt, and that except for the purposes of making political capital, he might have been in his seat the next day after the assault. Is not this personality of the lowest grade?—or is it "chivalry?" I think the sanity sentiment of the country will pronounce it insufferably mean, for no other word is strong enough to express the low malignity with such expressions betray. The letter from Mr. SUMNER's physician, produced by Mr. WILSON, amply expels the contemptible insinuation. But let me add that I have called on Mr. SUMNER since my return. I find him exceedingly weak, and much reduced by his illness. Though blessed with physical vigor superior to most men, Mr. S. has become so weak that a half hour's ride is the utmost which he has been able to endure. To say he is much better, and hopes to be able to ride a distance of five miles into the country, where it is thought the pure air and perfect quiet will soon restore him to his seat in the Senate.

MR. WILSON ON SUMNER'S ASSAILANTS.

Mr. WILSON, in his reply to BUTLER, administered a severe rebuke to him and his colleague, in that Reed who have insinuated that their kinsman, the assailant of Mr. SUMNER, also consulted him to enjoy social relations in Washington. After exposing the falsity of such assumptions as these—and showing that his colleague for his intelligence, education, and high mental and moral attainments was welcomed wherever gentility and refinement were honored, disclosed that part of the subject, with an expression of the hope that record would not be had again to such modes of attack, remarking that gentlemen reared in refined and cultivated society, hardly ever use that sort of argument. Trusting that you can excuse me, Mr. Editor, for these extracts from Mr. WILSON's remarks, I will not attempt to repeat here his answer, nor quotations from Mr. BUTLER's speeches, proving that the latter was the aggressor in the late controversy, by the frequent use, with reference to Mr. SUMNER and the State of Massachusetts, of bitter taunting words, uttered in a manner more contemptuous even than the harsh words themselves.

MR. BUTLER FAILS IN RESPONSE.

Mr. BUTLER, in response, pleaded the "statute of limitations," and endeavored to assume the admission by Mr. WILSON and that Mr. SUMNER's strictures upon him were in retaliation for words uttered by him (Mr. BUTLER) two and four years ago, and not because of his speeches in the Kansas debate. That admission would be a very convenient one for Mr. BUTLER; but it was not made, and could not be. Mr. SUMNER's speech was addressed to the "Crime against Kansas." He was dealing with Mr. BUTLER as one of the supporters of that crime; and his proofs that the two were joint supporters were drawn from Mr. BUTLER's speeches in the Kansas debate. In thus dealing with him, Mr. SUMNER was perfectly justified; and the fact that Mr. BUTLER had on other occasions, pressed out his personal vituperation upon the head of the Massachusetts Senator, certainly afforded ample reason why he should not spare him in the discussion.

ANOTHER RECKONER IN THE FIELD.

After Mr. BUTLER had concluded his reply to Mr. WILSON, Mr. CRAY, of Alabama, essayed the very stale device of pointedly calling upon Mr. WILSON to say whether in one of his remarks he had intended to offer him (CRAY) a personal indignity. Mr. WILSON replied firmly that he had intended to speak in the strongest terms of condemnation of Mr. CRAY's course, but that he never had any purpose of insulting anybody. I speak of this as a common device and so it is. I have witnessed its employment so often that it has become to me perfectly disgusting. It is not long since Mr. CRAY flared up at Mr. BLAIR, and asked the latter with air of bravado and captivity: "Does the Senator mean me?" "Yes," was the prompt response, "I meant you;" and that was the end of it.

THE PROPER RESPONSE.

I submit that the best way to meet the inquiry, whether insult is intended, where the question is evidently asked with the purpose of getting up a little fire-eating reputation for the questioner, would be so answer promptly, in substance, thus: "I don't see anything insulting or improper in the language employed; if the gentleman questioning does, that is his look out, and the explanation belongs to him. I have none to offer." It is inconsistent to assume an insult where, clearly, no personality is intended, and such conduct ought to be treated with marked contempt. S.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, June 16.

The body of a man was picked up to-day by the fishermen, about three miles off the shore here. He is supposed to be about twenty-five years old. His height is about five feet eight inches. In his vest pocket was found a box, marked J. D. CHASE, watchmaker, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and a brown cameo bosom stud, marked, M. C. R. The body is in a preserved state, with the exception of the head, which is all decayed or eaten off.

Governor Reeder at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 16.

Gov. REEDER was to-day introduced by Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY to about one hundred of the leading business citizens of Boston, in the hall of the Union Bank Building. He made a short address relating to the political, social and financial interests involved in the struggle in Kansas. He will address a public meeting, to-morrow, to be held in Tremont Temple.

Gov. Clark at Honesdale, Penn.

HONESDALE, Penn., Monday, June 16.

Gov. CLARK and family have been visiting Honesdale for a few days as the guests of E. H. RUSSELL, Esq. They left this morning with a large party by a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Scranton, and will return on Wednesday. Gov. CLARK will be in Albany about the 20th.

Presentation of a Silver Salver to Hon. John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, June 16.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE was presented by Mayor PARSONS, in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, with a splendid silver salver from the citizens of Dover, in acknowledgment of his services in the cause of Freedom. Mr. HALE responded to the gift in an eloquent speech.

The Southern Mail.

THE INJURY TO THE STEAM-FRIGATE MERRIMAC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are received.

The injury to the U. S. steam-frigate MERRIMAC consisted of wearing away the plummer-boxes of the engine. The MERRIMAC had arrived at Key West, from whence the Fulton was dispatched to Havana for machinery.

Reception of Mr. Fillmore at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 16.

A large meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, was held here on Saturday evening, to adopt measures for an appropriate reception to Mr. FILLMORE. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. FILLMORE were unanimously adopted.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, June 16.

The New-York State Temperance Society holds its semi-annual meeting in the Capitol Building, on Wednesday, 18th inst., to convene at 10 A. M. Rev. DR. TYNG will be one of the speakers.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives 89¾; Reading Railroad 64¾; Long Island 18¾; Morris Canal 19¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 66¾.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

A BOLT.

A STOCKTON SPLIT.

An Opposition Convention of the Anti-

THE NORTH AMERICANS HARMONIOUS.

Nomination of Banks and Johnston.

Stockton and Kenneth Rayner Nominated by the Split.

Conference Committee to go to Philadelphia.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PLATFORM.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, June 16.

The Convention reassembled, according to adjournment, at 10 o'clock. Sunday. The proceedings were of remarkable interest. The first thing in order being a split.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEW-JERSEY DELEGATION.

Immediately after the organization of the Convention,

Mr. HALSTEAD, of New-Jersey, rose and stated that he had leave to read a communication, announcing the withdrawal of Commodore STOCKTON's name and of the New Jersey Delegation from the Convention. He proceeded to read the communication, as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Being convinced from the proceedings of the Convention, that it is proposed to nominate, as the platform will show, candidates who will be referred to the decision of the Republican Convention, which is to be held at Philadelphia, thereby violating the integrity of the American Party, and merging it into an organization which may prove to be nothing else, but the old Whig and Abolition Party; the New-Jersey Delegation have instructed me to withdraw the name of HOWARD PAUL from the list of candidates before this Convention. We do so, because he was nominated by delegates elected as representatives of the American Party, and having nominated him as such, one of the illustrious members of that party, we do not feel authorized to subject his name, or delegates of this Convention avowing different, and it may be said principles, to the test they have to encounter, and respectfully invite all who are true to the principles of the American party to meet immediately at the Prince Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker-street.

After reading this document, Mr. HALSTEAD stepped up to the platform, handed the paper to the President, and then left the hall, saying, as he begs leave respectfully to bid the Convention adieu.

The entire New-Jersey delegation then withdrew.

Their names are as follows:

J. R. Thompson,	James Green,
J. M. Elmer,	William Halstead,
J. F. Jones,	C. W. Sears,
Edmund Morris,	

Great confusion prevailed for some time.

The CHAIR—I will not permit the proceedings to be interrupted. The officers will remove any persons who may hereafter be found creating a disturbance in this Hall.

When the delegation had retired,

Gov. JOHNSTON, of Pa., took the floor, and after animadverting briefly upon the conduct of the New Jersey delegation, went on to counsel harmony and unity in the action of the Convention. He hoped that it would make a platform upon which could meet the approval of the Philadelphia Convention. His own name, he said, had been mentioned in connection with the office of President, but he desired to say that it must not stand in the way of the Convention in any manner whatever. He should himself that Pennsylvania would support any man who was nominated by this Convention, as the men here would be ready to carry with him the strength of the Banner of Freedom. (Applause.)

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER desired to say a few words about Commodore STOCKTON. He believed that the gallant old Commodore desired to be saved from his friends. He generally took care of his own interests. (Laughter.) The speaker desired to say that Commodore STOCKTON would not approve of the action which his delegation had seen fit to adopt. He said it was the Commodore's conviction, if it was not so, the Convention was not aware of the fact. In his judgment, the New-Jersey delegation had made a blunder, and he did not believe that Jersey would approve their action.

Mr. SCHAFFER gave way for a moment, by request, to

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, who said that Mr. HALSTEAD, the gentleman who had presided the commencement this morning, had come here yesterday in the Astor House that he was not an American, but had come here by request, in order to help to nominate a President of the right sort.

After this statement,

Mr. SCHAFFER resumed: He said that if it did prove to be the case that New-Jersey had been represented on this floor by adventurers, the State would rectify the errors they had made. He claimed to know something of New-Jersey, and he believed that her patriotism would see all right in the end. As for the cry of Abolition, he did not care to be applied to him, because he had never been an Abolitionist, and did not intend to be one now; but he did claim to be a freeman, and as a lover of his country he desired to do his utmost to prevent the extension of Slavery over a foot of territory now free. If all the delegates in the Convention were to withdraw from the hall, he would stay where he was, and make a nomination. [Prodigious applause.] He had not come here for child's play, but to work earnestly, and to some purpose.

The question, on going into a [illegible] ballot, was then taken and decided affirmatively.

MR. REDDY, of Pennsylvania, withdrew.

Mr. RADER, of Penn., was heard by consent. He said he had become convinced that this cause American sentiment was not represented in this Convention, and begged leave to withdraw.

He then left the hall.

MR. GEN. G. JONES, of New York, withdrew.

The Chair proceeded to call the roll on the fourth ballot. When the name of Mr. GEORGE C. JONES of New-York was called, that gentleman rose in his place and desired to make a statement. Permission was finally granted.

Mr. JONES said that when he came to this Convention, he came to be influenced by none in this Convention, but he came to meet men imbued with the American spirit. [Applause from the gallery, which was instantly checked by the Chair.]

It was moved, but not passed, that the gallery be cleared.

Mr. JONES resumed. He said it had appeared to him, after witnessing the proceedings of the Convention, that it did not represent the American principle, and begged most respectfully to decline further action with the body. [Hissing.]

Mr. JONES accordingly retired from the body.

The fourth ballot was then announced, and completed with the following result:

FOURTH BALLOT.

Banks	47	McLean	39
Fremont	33		

Whole number of votes, 119

Other ballots followed immediately, as follows:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Banks	46	Fremont	37
McLean	35	Corwin

The Kansas War.

Democratic Convention.

Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Democratic Convention at Syracuse

BOARDING.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Falling Down a Tenement.—A Slave in a Free State.

The Board of Health met at the Mayor's office, No. 5 La Fayette street, a general reception and exhibition was held Wednesday afternoon under the direction of Prof. Gunnison, Miss Penny, Gunnison and Mr. O'Connor, and while almost the entire City was below Canal street. Mr. James Sanders was its first Principal. He was succeeded by the late Mr. James McKee, who in turn succeeded by Mr. O'Donnell, who for half the present period. He has the yard, and the Principal, both of whom made many

The Normal School was established in this house for the purpose of training young women for the profession of teaching. The school was opened in 1844, under Dr. Davis Perry.

The Primary School No. 2 and No. 3, in West Fifteenth street, and No. 4 West Twenty-fifth street, and No. 5 West Twenty-fifth street, all in the Eighteenth Ward, have been completed and will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May next. The Primary School No. 1, in Forty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the Twenty-first Ward, was opened on the 1st of April last. The Primary School No. 6, in Forty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in the Twenty-first Ward, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May next. The Primary School No. 7, in Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, in the Twenty-first Ward, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May next.

New Work now Wrought.

The total value of the Real Estate owned by the Corporation of New-York City is the immense sum of $44,625,700 00. It is divided as follows:

Occupied by the Police Department	$787,000 00
Occupied by the Fire Department	450,000 00
Occupied by the Board of Education	1,100,000 00
Parks	12,000,000 00
Common Lands	1,000,000 00
Docks and Slips	2,500,000 00
Piers and Bulkheads	1,000,000 00
Ferry Rights in New-York and Brooklyn	125,000 00
Sundries, &c., &c.	25,663,700 00
Sum total	$44,625,700 00

And yet although the Corporation owns this vast amount of property, much of which is not used, the City has expended nearly $50,000 for rents, including the tenements of this City at $4,000, of this sum expended nearly one-third, or $15,000, would be an acquisition to the city.

Another Accident.

On last Thursday afternoon as Mr. Gwynne, of Gwynne, Bell & Co., Fifth avenue, was driving down Fifth avenue, one of the wheels of his carriage came off, throwing him out with violence. He was taken up insensible, and carried into the house of Mr. Gwynne, where he remained for some time before he was able to be removed to his residence in Twenty-first street. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Henry Clarey, for many years a resident of this City, was killed on the 1st inst., by falling from the roof of a building in Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where he had accidentally fallen out of a window.

A large number of the employees in the Civil Engineer's Department of the New York Croton Aqueduct Department, have been discharged, and the work will be carried on hereafter by contract.

Sudden Death.

An elderly man named Joseph Dugan, residing in Allen street, near Houston, died in the latter street, on Thursday morning last, from the effects of apoplexy. He was found lying on the floor of his bedroom, and got quite cold before Coroner Hilton could be found to hold an inquest upon the body.

Baby Frozen.

The body of an unknown man was found in the North River, at the foot of Fifty-second street, on Thursday last, supposed to be the remains of a man who fell overboard from the steamboat Alida, on the night of the 24th ult., during the storm.

Fire Reported to Coroner.

On Saturday, 17th inst., Coroner Hilton was informed that a man named Michael Kirk, residing at No. 10 Mott street, had been found dead in his bed, and that his death was caused by suffocation from the effects of a fire which occurred in the house. The Coroner has ordered an inquest to be held on the body.

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New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, June 19, 1856.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the steamer Niagara, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Times can be sent by this opportunity for the entire year, received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter to Lord CLARENDON on the subject, "Free ships make free goods." Mr. CLAYTON submitted a bill supplementary to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which we have noticed elsewhere. Mr. JAMES presented the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature, relative to the Dorrite outrage, which led to a lengthy debate. They were ordered printed, and the Senate adjourned to Thursday. The House was not in session.

We have in our special telegraphic dispatches a graphic account of matters in Philadelphia yesterday, preliminary to the meeting of the National Republican Convention to-day. The sentiments of the delegates seem to run with great unanimity in favor of FREMONT as the nominee for the Presidency.

The North American Convention.

A split occurred yesterday in the North American Convention. Immediately after the organization in the morning, the New-Jersey delegation presented a paper, declaring that they withdrew the name of Gen. STOCKTON from the list of candidates before the Convention, and likewise withdrew themselves from further participation in the action of the body. They then left the Hall, and were followed by a like representation from two or three other States. The Apollo Convention proceeded with its regular business, as usual, and on the tenth ballot gave a majority vote, which was afterwards made unanimous, for NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., for President. On the first ballot for Vice-President, WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania, was placed in nomination. He was called out, and addressed the Convention with great effect. A Committee of Conference to correspond with the Philadelphia Convention was then appointed, and the body adjourned until Thursday. In the meantime the members organized a Stockton Convention on private account, made very long speeches, and then nominated ROBERT F. STOCKTON for President, and KENNETH RAYNOR for Vice-President. The proceedings of the two Conventions during the day furnished a theme of great debate. The North American Committee of Conference leave the City to-day for Philadelphia, to take counsel with the leaders in the Republican movement.

Old-Line Whigs and Douglas Democrats.

One of the rumored coalitions of the day comes to us from Washington in the shape of fusion between what are called "Old-Line Whigs" and the patent, Cincinnati-made Democracy, of the Douglas brand. The former are said to have concluded upon vouchsafing their generations to consummate Whiggery, by enlisting in the ranks of the proscriptive foes of the Whig Party. Flying from the mitigated type of Radicalism exhibited by Democracy fused in Republicanism, they are about to fling themselves into the black, putrid whirlpool of Pro-Slavery agitation, whose every principle, as laid down in the platform, is at war with the Constitution and the Union.

For there are only three great principles at work in the contest, which the next Presidential Election will decide. The one represented by the Douglas Democracy is subversive, revolutionary, progressive: a progression tending, from strict constitutional construction, to an utter disregard of the Constitution; from the conservation of the Union for the sake of Freedom, to its dissolution for the sake of Slavery; from the faith of solemn compromises, to fraud, perjury and wrong; from peaceful and fraternal adjustment of difficult issues, to violence, bloodshed, anarchy; from civilization to barbarism; from religion to the denial of the Divine Supremacy in the affairs of the world. It is a progression moving with accelerated velocity away from the faith and practice of the fathers; setting up in their place dogmas and practices that threaten to defeat the results of primitive, self-sacrificing patriotism. This is the *progressive* element of the exacting conflict. There is also a second element of retro-active nature, that may be described as the *restorative* element. Its purpose is directly antagonistic to the progressive school just described. To bring back the Government to its early purport; to restore the supremacy of the Constitution and the normal balance between State and Federal authority; to replace the Democratic principle within the limits of law, and reason and social order; to promote human freedom, not slavery; education, not mental degradation; harmony, not discord; civilization, not violence, homicide, and the multitudinous vices appendant to the crime of chattle servitude; religion, not an atheism worse than that of the Epicureans; these are the aims of the restorative element, that which none are more resolute, earnest, glorious. Achieved, the Republic is saved from the principal questions at which the Douglas Progressives are urging a universal stampede, and, even now, the revolt of the great moderate and patriotic conservatives of all sections are the inevitable consequence. A third element is discernible, the Straight-Whig adherents of Mr. BUCHANAN which occupy exactly the Conservative. Were it proper, it would follow that patriotic class of citizens, who, throwing themselves in the way of the Progressives, endeavor to check their rapid and ruinous purpose. Discovering a vicious principle directing the policy of these men, a principle instinct with the germs of dissension and dispersion among elements otherwise coherent, the genuine Conservative would turn back far enough to eliminate it, and then hold firmly to the sounder doctrine erected in its stead. Indeed, none of the restorative prescriptions of Republicanism could fall of the hearty approval and support of the true Conservative. They are the very essence of salutary Conservatism. They furnish the only febrifuge for the acute inflammation with which the policy of Mr. DOUGLAS has infected the body politic. To this principle, from their neutral posture, we might suppose the misnamed Conservatives of the Straight-Whig sect would naturally resort. On the contrary, they attach themselves to the party of disorder, disorganization, revolution. They take service in a cause the triumph of which is civil war—a war already inaugurated, and to which every day adds its list of victims. They accept the Cincinnati platform,—for they accept Mr. BUCHANAN, who has declared that his individuality is sunk in that rescript,—and in doing so, they engage to go the whole length of the brutal warfare upon free men, free labor, and free utterance, which STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON, PIERCE, HERBERT, BROOKS, and SHANNON, are conducting with so much spirit. If this be conservatism, it is conservatism enslaved to the vilest uses of radicalism; bound to the service of social dissolution and loyal to the most formidable treason ever organized against the interests of human liberty. In choosing this position, if we are correct in supposing the choice to be already made, the Old Line Whigs have become the "Mountain" party of the Republic, the party of ultra-revolution and bloodshed.

It is to be hoped that no reflecting man, above the seductions of a noted name, will be misled by the illusory fiction of conservatism these gentlemen arrogate to themselves, to follow them in their extraordinary apostacy. We repeat, there is not one doctrine fundamental to the great popular, Republican, conservative movement of the free men and free laborers of the North, which is not thoroughly and only conservative. There is not one which does not tend to the redintegration of popular rights, constitutional principles, and the unity of the States. It is for the moment wholly retro-active in its aims. When the lost ground is recovered; when the opinions of WASHINGTON, ADAMS, MADISON, JEFFERSON, are restored to their marked authority, and the Government directed rather to the diffusion than to the restriction and suppression of liberty, than resuming the spirit of progress in its better significance, the Republicanism of America may deserve to be the model Democracy of the world. Outside of the Republican movement there is no hope of this result.

"Squaring Conduct."

Whatever may have been the inconsistencies of Mr. BUCHANAN, during the course of his political career, it must be acknowledged that he has always been perfectly consistent *with himself*. He has never shrunk from the responsibility of "squaring his conduct" to any conceivable set of principles, provided they were in furtherance of his individual interests.

Mr. BUCHANAN began life as a Federalist. He "squared" himself, in due time, to Jacksonian Democracy. His attachment to a Protective Tariff system is well known, and formed, for a period, a chief source of his popularity in his native State. As soon, however, as his aspirations were more extended, he squared himself over to Free-Trade, where he has unsteadily continued ever since.

On the Oregon question, Mr. BUCHANAN, during that agitation, was for "54° 40' *or fight*." As Secretary of State, under Mr. POLK, he "squared his conduct" according to the exigencies of the times, and went in for eternal amity with England, and the 49° boundary. We have had occasion, heretofore, to show how, in his relations to HENRY CLAY, the present candidate of the Democracy "squared his conduct."

Mr. BUCHANAN has just returned from the most important diplomatic mission which has been sent abroad during the Administration of President PIERCE. We shall have occasion, before long, to examine how he has "squared his conduct" in London. It may be proper, however, to remark now, that both on the Central American and the Enlistment question, no doubt can exist that the language of the London *Times* is justly attributable to him. It says:

"Is it or is it not the case that an American Minister comes to his short diplomatic sojourn among us with more or less of an intention to make as much of it as he can, and extract as much party strength out of it for himself as possible on his return to the scene of domestic politics? *Has he or has he not throughout his stay here an eye to his own improved position at home when he has left us?* If he has, what so convenient an *ex-post-facto* international quarrel, which can exhibit him to the American public as the champion of American rights and the opponent of British aggression? Upon such a platform he can raise a considerable pretension to influence, importance and office—even the highest office—at home; and it is his own fault if he does not. It is not his function, then, to stifle and nip in the bud an occasion of international bickering. No; he should gently foster the rising dispute, genially elicit its strength, carefully superintend its growth, and fan the little flame till it has become a respectable blaze. It may be questioned how far this is exactly in accordance with the professed duties and formal design of a Minister sent from one State to another, and whether an Ambassador is properly sent abroad to promote animosities between the country which sends and the country which receives him, any more than he is sent, according to Sir HENRY WOOTTON'S dictum, *ad mentiendum reipublicæ causâ*. But the exigencies of domestic politics are urgent, and an American Minister's stay here is short."

He "squared his conduct," as usual, for the Presidency.

But, let us look at the Cincinnati platform. What does Mr. BUCHANAN say? He declares in reference thereto, if he had been asked his opinions upon the prevailing topics of the day, previous to the Convention, he would have given them. Not *these* indeed, but what those opinions may not now be given. The case has proved different, and perhaps more difficult to swallow, from what he had expected, but must make it go down as best he can, precisely as prescribed by the quack doctors of the Democracy. He must, in fact, utterly repudiate his own private judgment, and "square his conduct" to suit the notions of those who nominated him. If language means anything, Mr. BUCHANAN has confessed to a change of views since the nomination. He could not have "squared" if he was "square" before; but, not having been so, he has been compelled, consistently with his past life, to whip round to suit the times and to take advantage of the circumstances in which he is placed.

The Douglas Democrats can, at least, boast that Mr. BUCHANAN has always been most agnostically, "all things to all men." There is not a principle, from Free-Soilism down to Pro-Slavery, from High Tariff to Free-Trade, from Conservatism to Fillibusterism, which he has not advocated; and as he has been heretofore so he will continue to be, in the very nature of things, as long as he shall occupy a position upon the stage of American politics.

How England Will Feel!

The news of Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was sent out, it will be remembered, by the *Fulton*, and must, ere this, have reached the English Government, whose answer is probably now on its return road, and might even reach us by the steamer due at Halifax on to-morrow or the day after. Though it appeared to us, from the outset, that the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was imperatively due to those offended international laws on which our peace in periods of war mainly depends, still the hesitating and half-doubting action of our Government has given to a case, strong and clearly sustainable as it stood, a certain air of weakness. There never was a necessity for Mr. MARCY to call in his proxy old friends, PUFFENDORF and GROTIUS. The common sense of the country clutched the question at once, and saw, with its clear vision uncolored by diplomatic jesuitry and chicanery, that the laws of the country had been clearly violated, and that their maintenance required that Mr. CRAMPTON and the other smaller sinners connected with him must be dismissed. The length of period that has elapsed since the commission of the complained of acts, and the delicate and dexterous discussions with which the question has been surrounded, has, as in all such cases, rather wearied men of the matter and lessened its magnitude. The consequence is that an action which, if promptly taken, would have been not only justified universally here, but would have been sustained by the principal portion of the British representatives and people, coming as it now does after so long a period, and surrounded by so many other causes of irritation, is likely to create an ugly and disagreeable sore.

From the tone of the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to Lord ELGIN'S question, it is satisfactory to feel that there is no possibility of a rupture between the two countries. For although Lord CLARENDON, according to the rules of his order, ignored entirely the notion of Mr. CRAMPTON being dismissed, he must have been aware, and, indeed, evidently was, when he delivered his speech, that Mr. CRAMPTON'S dismissal was an accomplished fact. For some months that gentlemen had abandoned all hope of remaining in his late position, and when called on was found, like the wise virgin, with his lamp trimmed and his baggage packed ready to depart across the Atlantic. Lord CLARENDON'S speech must, therefore, be taken as an indication of what may be the action of the British Government on learning that their minister has been dismissed. As far as we can gather from the straws floating on its current, we should not be surprised to hear of Mr. DALLAS' being interrupted in his present agreeable career of dinners at the Mansion House, visiting at the Palace and the Palmer poisonings, and other pleasant matters of that kind, and sent home to his reed birds and butter at Philadelphia. Lord CLARENDON seems impressed with the conviction that he and Mr. MARCY could settle the matter in five minutes over a glass of Malmsey or Madeira midway on ocean, as LOUIS NAPOLEON and ALBERT settled the Paris visit at Boulogne. The season is propitious for such a project. The *Adriatic* and *Persia* will be ready just in time, and the very novelty of the notion would awaken kindly emotions and incline men's minds to pleasantness and peace.

As we fear, however, that this pretty precedent will never find a place in diplomatic story, we apprehend the settlement of the dispute will be referred to some Plenipotentiary, intrusted with full power to represent the British Government. In such a case we believe even the ordinary usage might justify the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Mr. DALLAS. Indeed, public opinion in England seems to have so distinctly decided on this method as being the best adapted to soothe irritation and restore a kind relation, that the public press have already pointed to Lord ELGIN, as the man best fitted to undertake such a delicate duty. As far as the interests of this Country are concerned, Lord ELGIN would, perhaps, be the most favorable diplomat with whom we could deal. He is a man intensely ambitious of political distinction, and would strain every nerve to carry back in his plume the additional feather to those already acquired here, of having succeeded in settling, without much regard to how, a great international difficulty. Lord PALMERSTON is, however, far more likely to select Sir HENRY BULWER, who is a diplomat of his own creation, and in whose capacity he has a far stronger faith than that of Lord ELGIN. Sir HENRY BULWER'S experience in the Central American dispute will also recommend him for the position. But, whoever may be chosen as the instrument, we hardly doubt that the adoption of a special Plenipotentiary will be the means

Banks of France and Bullion.

The financial news from Europe, by the last arrival is highly interesting, as advising the sudden reduction of interest, at the Bank of England, from six to five per cent. The measure was fully expected to take place in the course of the Summer, but not so soon. It appears that the ease in the discount market, outside the Bank, as well as the accumulation of specie within, came upon the Board of Management all at once; inducing an earlier action in regard to their own terms of accommodation than the business public anticipated. But now that the change has taken place, it is already discovered that a further reduction to four per cent. will probably be required in a month or two to conform the movement of the Bank to the rapid improvement in the tone of financial confidence and the general condition of the money market. Looking to such a result the private and Joint Stock Banking Houses in London are prudently rescaling the rates of interest by which they are to regulate their accounts with depositors, under this changed state of things.

The five per cent Bank rate was ordered on the 29th May, the festal day of Peace, set apart by the Government, and which was duly celebrated throughout the United Kingdom. A like change was even more summarily ordered by the Bank of France, two months before, on the first announcement of peace. *That* was deemed, at the time, by all prudent moneyed men and sound banking authorities outside of France and distrusted to some extent even in Paris, as a mere *political* movement franght with mischief to the Bank. But the reverse effect proved the wisdom of the Imperial counsels, which advised, if indeed they did not demand, the step. The Bank began at once to accumulate Gold. That which she could previously buy at a round cost, but not keep on hand, was now brought to her coffers voluntarily in large sums, and comparatively without expense, and there retained by force of the popular confidence in the benignant reign of peace. And it is not a little remarkable that while the measure which was questioned in London was working such results in Paris, the reserve of the Bank of England continued to run down under six or seven per cent discounts, and was only checked by an unusual influx of Gold from Australia and the United States, cotemporaneously with the announcement that the working of the five per cent rule in the neighboring State had reduced, so to speak, the value of Gold in Paris. In other words, the Bank of France, by the complete restoration of confidence at home and the reduction of its own rate of interest at the moment of the announcement of peace, had made itself so strong in the precious metal as to be indifferent to extraneous purchases. This threw the bullion market for the heavy receipts from Australia and this country into the power of the English Bank. Its accumulation the week ending 24th May was about eight hundred thousand sterling, and the week following, in which the rate of interest was brought down to five per cent., very heavy additional purchases and voluntary deposits of bullion were made, the precise effect of which on the reserve, though known to the court of directors, was not to be made public until the *Gazette* announcement of the 6th June.

These facts are not adverted to as illustrative of the comparative wisdom of French and English banking; but rather to show, in some measure, the strides which the present Imperial rule in France has taken in the management of the finances of the country: for, after all, we must credit the step ordered on the first flush of excitement which attended the conclusion of peace, not to the Bank, but to its shrewd, though arbitrary master at the Tuileries. Such things were unthought of, or at least untried, by the first NAPOLEON. Great and brilliant as his combinations were in the field, and prompt and summary as he ever showed himself in the cabinet, he was a perfect novice on the Bourse and in the Treasury, compared with his sagacious nephew. And these have come to be, if they were not then, an essential element in the State. Their management during the late bloody and costly war with Russia, goes very far to make up the sum of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S unquestioned good fortune and success, if not his real greatness as a ruler.

Mr. Clayton on Kansas Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON yesterday submitted to the Senate a bill supplementary to the act to organize Nebraska and Kansas, which provides for a census of the Territories, making one thousand the basis of representation in the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and two thousand in the upper. No law shall remain in force violative of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, either relative to non-intervention on the subject of Slavery, or prohibiting the people from free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions or interests, or whereby they shall be prohibited from advocating or denying the extension of Slavery in the Territory. It provides, in fact, for the repeal of all the unjust and unconstitutional laws which have been forced upon the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas by the bogus Pro-Slavery Legislature, and against the possibility of their reenactment, under any circumstances.

Mr. CLAYTON prefaced the introduction of the bill by some forcible remarks, detailing the condition of affairs in the Territory, and the character of the laws against which the bill provides. He objected to the bills introduced by Senators DOUGLAS and SEWARD, providing for the immediate admission of Kansas, on the ground that the federal population is not yet sufficient. His bill provides for the admission when the population shall be 93,420.

The Limitation of Evil.

COLERIDGE said that "beyond three hundred and fifty pounds a year he considered money a real evil." Like many other wise saws this will be greatly improved by being inverted. A less amount than three hundred and fifty pounds a year would be considered by the majority of mankind as a real and most positive evil. Our City Fathers regard a limited income—let its amount be what it may—as an unlimited evil to be particularly eschewed.

The New-York Resolutions.

The Resolutions of the Democracy of this State, passed over the Metropolitan Hall-roof in front of our City Hall last week, and reported in full in our columns, are a most gratifying evidence of the devotion of the New-York Democracy to the Cincinnati nominee, and of the harmonious fusion of the Hards and Softs. But the Pennsylvania resolutions under the Bible circumstances that not a solitary New-York Democrat opened his mouth on the occasion, at least not to say anything. It was the old joke of the play of *Hamlet* with the part of the Prince of Denmark omitted. The Democracy of New-York kept out of sight and hearing, and permitted strangers to do all the speaking.

In the different accounts of the proceedings we find Mr. DOUGLAS and a number of Southern Slave-owners mentioned as having spoken, but *not the name of one citizen of the State—not a single individual who will participate in the election here, in November next—as having raised his voice on that occasion.*

The Democratic press are noisy in accusing their adversaries of sectionalism. We have yet to be told of a single instance, in the whole history of the country, which is more crude, revolting, and naked, than was exhibited in this City last Wednesday night. Thousands of individuals were called together, for the purpose of giving the indorsement of *New-York* to the proceedings of the National Convention which had been held at Cincinnati, yet the voice of *New-York* was suppressed, and its declarations of principle were made through the mouths of raving Southern secessionists.

The American Language.

Our learned countrymen, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, B. A., has recently published, in London, an essay on Americanisms, entitled, *The English Language in America*: it is one of a series of papers published under the title of *Cambridge Essays Contributed by Members of the University*. But, after all that has been said about Americanisms, there are scarcely half a dozen words of a pure American coinage, the greater number of the so-called Americanisms being importations. The only genuinne American words which have become classical are *caucus* and *loafer*. We have an abundance of slang, which we may claim as our own, but our national genius has not shown itself in the invention of new words. The perversion of words from their original meaning, a process which is continually going on in all living languages, is a very different thing from the invention of new words.

The Countess Persil.

It is the mission of Counts to marry prime donne; at least all the prime donne who have visited us have had Counts for husbands. Miss ELIZA COMMERELL, of Boston, married a Count as soon as she became a prime donna; and it is reported that Miss HINKLEY, also of Boston, is engaged to a Milanese nobleman, a Count of course. The London papers, in announcing the engagement of Signora ALBONI, speak of her as "now Countess of PERSIL." The Count PERSIL accompanied ALBONI to this country.

A Card.

From the New-York Herald, June 14.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION AND JOHN C. FREMONT.—We learn that a Committee of the Massachusetts Delegation to the North American Convention, now assembled in the Apollo Rooms, called on Wednesday last on JOHN C. FREMONT, at his residence in this City, to question him as to his views on the American question. The Committee consisted of Hon. E. C. BAKER, Hon. Mr. DAVIS, M. C. from the Sixth District, and Messrs. SUTTON and CAY. Col. FREMONT received them kindly, and in answer to his interrogators, stated frankly that he approved of the main features of the American platform, and would carry them out honestly were he nominated and elected. Moreover, he would accept the nomination of the North Americans, even though he received no other, and would run as their candidate. The substance of the interview was taken down by the Committee in writing, for future reference.

A similar Committee was sent to N. P. BANKS, but he referred them to his past course as the best guaranty for his future action.

The above statement is false. No pledges were made by Col. FREMONT—none asked from him.

ELIHU C. BAKER,
TIMOTHY DAVIS, } Of Massachusetts.
WM. SUTTON,

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1856.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS—LOSS $50,000.

Immediately after rehearsal at the People's Theatre, yesterday afternoon, the stage carpenter discovered fire at the northeast corner of the stage, near Mr. TILTON'S dressing-room, and extinguished it with a few buckets of water. Directly after, flames burst forth from several parts of the building simultaneously, and spread with such rapidity that all efforts to stay their progress were useless, and in less than half an hour the building was destroyed, together with two three-story buildings adjoining on Sixth-street, one occupied by E. BROCKMANN, as a coffee-house, and the other by W. C. REED, cutler. Above these buildings, on Sixth-street, are the dwelling of Mr. ALLEN HALE, and the wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of W. H. KING & Co., each of which had the roof burnt off. On Vine-street, immediately below the Theatre, was a two-story brick building, known as the City Exchange Coffee-House, of which nothing is left but the walls.

The house adjoining the City Exchange, occupied as a residence by Mr. C. KEMPER, is much damaged in the roof and second story. A strong wind that was blowing at the time of the conflagration, contributed much towards impeding the exertions of the firemen. Mr. GEORGE WOOD, the lessee of the theatre, loses about $6,000 by this disaster. We are pleased to learn that the most of the valuable wardrobe of Mr. JAMIESON, costumer to the theatre, was not in the building at the time. The portion that was there, amounting in value to about $300, was destroyed. The loss on the building itself will be from $6,000 to $8,000—and is not insured. It is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate, at present, of the loss on the adjoining buildings, but it will not fall short of $30,000. The theatre was unquestionably set on fire.

The fire was first discovered at about 2 o'clock. The whole theatre was a mass of flame in a very short time, so combustible was the material of which it was built. Only the exterior walls were of brick; all else was of light wood and other tinder-like material. A gentleman who heard the alarm saw rising from the roof about as much smoke as would be emitted by a small chimney. In less than two minutes the whole building seemed a mass of leaping flame. The adjoining buildings caught before water could be got on. The heat became intense. Persons could hardly endure to pass along the opposite side of the street. Every pane of glass exposed in the second, third, and fourth stories of the Mechanics' Institute, was cracked by the heat, and the glass in houses on the north side of Sixth-street was also broken. Although the wind blew to the east, the roof and tower on the Institute caught three times, and from the water thrown on the tower, two hundred feet from the ground, arose a cloud of steam.

The streets were crowded with people. After the cornice had fallen from the north and west sides of the theatre, a portion of it remained on the north-west corner. An Irish woman ventured under this, and just as she reached the corner, the staff and cornice broke off. Hundreds saw her danger and shouted; she retreated, but was struck to the earth. All thought she was killed, but she escaped with some slight wounds. About 3 o'clock the north wall fell outward, covering the street with brick, and burying the hose in the mass. In less than half an hour the west wall fell into Vine-street. At length, all the walls tumbled down to the first story. The west wall of BROCKMAN'S house was crushed in by the falling of the theatre. The fronts also crushed in by the falling of the theatre. The fronts also crushed in by the falling of the theatre. The fronts also

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